THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Federalist



JANUARY 1957





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COVER: The University School of Government.

BACK COVER: Dedicatory plaque, first floor of the Hall of Government.

CHARLES HOOK TOMPKINS



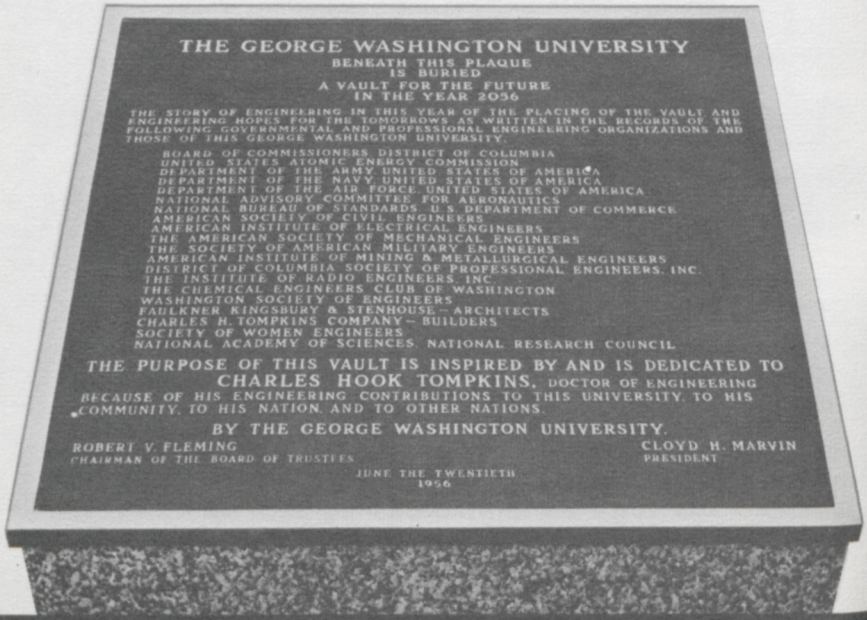
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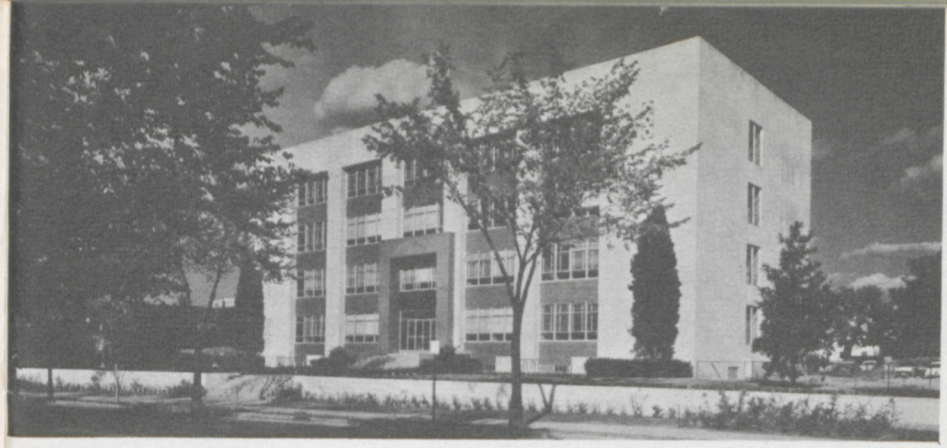
"A LASTING RECOGNITION"

University Trustee Charles H. Tompkins, who as a builder was responsible for scores of landmarks in the Federal City, died December 12, 1956, in the University Hospital.

He was president and co-founder with his wife of the Charles H. Tompkins Construction Company which built the United States Courthouse, the East and West Executive Offices of the White House, the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool, and the National Guard Armory. His company also remodeled President Eisenhower's farm.

This Fall Tompkins Hall of Engineering at the University was opened for classes, a gift of Mr. Tompkins and the late Mrs. Tompkins, both of whom had attended the University as students. Mr. Tompkins was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by the University in 1946.





Prior to completion of Tompkins Hall, Mr. Tompkins had attended dedication ceremonies in his honor of a Vault for the Future, located beneath the front walkway of the new building. This Vault, preserving documents and articles representing modern engineering achievement, was filled by representatives of 20 Government agencies, national and local societies and the University. Its stated purpose was to acknowledge the inspiration of Mr. Tompkins' contributions to the University, to his community, to his nation, and to other nations. When the Vault is opened in 100 years, thousands of University engineering students will have passed it to attend classes.

It was in keeping with Mr. Tompkins' approach to his accomplishments for him to express on that occasion his "gratitude for the opportunity to contribute something constructive for the benefit of this University and the Engineering Profession, and for such a lasting recognition."

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins founded their company in 1911, and from that beginning with a few hundred dollars' savings their company grew to be one of the Nation's largest.

In addition to Federal landmarks in the National Capital, he built many other large edifices here including the Dalecarlia Filtration Plant, Garfinckel's Department Store, the Scottish Rite Temple, Tower Building, Children's Hospital, and the new Providence Hospital. His firm has the contract to construct the new *Evening Star* building.

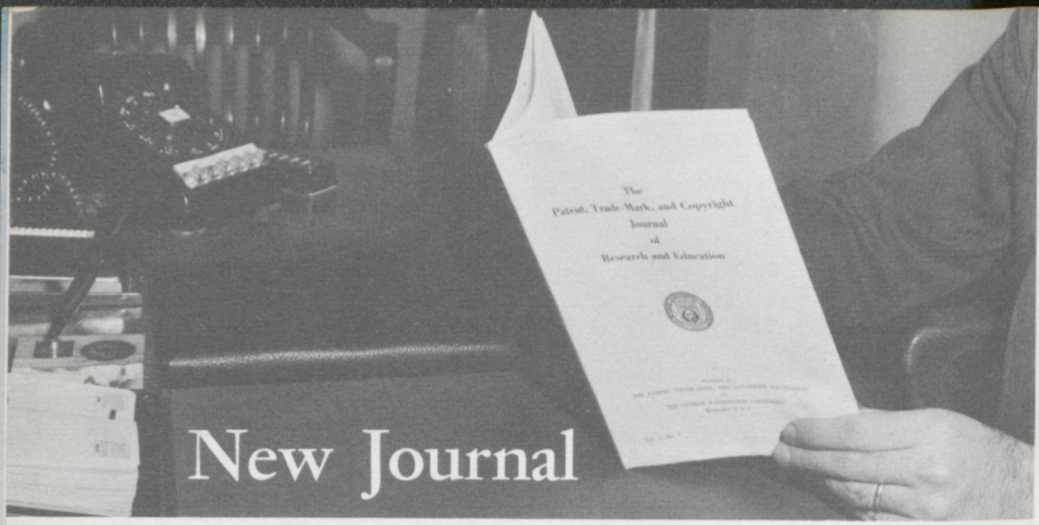
Since 1935 all University buildings have been built under his supervision. These include Lisner Auditorium, the University Hospital, the Cancer Clinic, the University Library, Hall of Government, Strong Residence Hall and Monroe Hall.

Near Washington he has been responsible for construction of 650 buildings at Fort Belvoir, the Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training Station, and the White Oaks Ordnance Laboratory.

In addition to construction in the Capital City, Mr. Tompkins has built numerous structures, including several major dams in this country and abroad.

Active in business and civic organizations, Mr. Tompkins was at the time of his death a Director of Woodward & Lothrop, The Riggs National Bank, the Washington Boys Club, and the Master Builders Association, and was Chairman, Metropolitan Washington Campaign, 1956, of the American Red Cross.

He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and member of many other engineering and civic organizations such as the Society of American Military Engineers, the Masons (32nd Shriner) and the Rotary Club. He was a member of Cosmos, University and Chevy Chase Clubs.



New Journal Will Report on Patent, Trade-Mark, and Copyright Studies

HOW DO PATENTS contribute to or hinder the growth of new industry? How extensively are patented inventions actually used? What is the value of the patent system to the nation? What does the public really know about patents?

These are only a few of the many questions being investigated by researchers of the University's Patent, Trade-Mark, and Copyright Foundation. Seven pilot projects of the Foundation are now nearing completion. The results of these studies will be published as articles in *The Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Journal of Research and Education,* the first issue of which will appear within the next few months.

The new journal will be the official publication of the Foundation. It will contain staff papers on completed projects, staff notes on projects in process, and a miscellaneous section of annotated bibliographies, announcements, book reviews, etc. Another section will be devoted to contributions from individual scholars and students. The first issue will contain an introductory section on the Foundation generally, and will be restricted for the most part to the papers and contributions of the staff.

The Patent, Trade-Mark, and Copyright Foundation was established at the University to "gather and disseminate knowledge regarding the principles, the facts, and

the practical operations of the patent, copyright, trade-mark, and related systems of the United States and other countries." The Foundation has a nationwide membership representing all segments of the American economy, as well as several distinguished foreign members. Membership includes individuals, firms, companies, foundations, and associations.

The Foundation was placed in operation in 1954. An Advisory Council, consisting of nationally recognized men in the fields of commerce, education, science, manufacturing, labor, finance, and the professions, advises on policy determination and the formulation of specific programs. Area committees in eleven of the largest metropolitan centers of the United States assist in the Foundation's work and in soliciting members.

Oswald S. Colclough, Dean of Faculties of the University, as the Foundation's Acting Director, and L. James Harris, as its Associate Director, administer the work of the Foundation and direct its research program. An office staff, consisting of Barbara Jean West, Assistant to the Associate Director; Sara Blair Wilson, Secretary; Pauline Kartalos, Research Technician; and Robert L. Carter, Research Clerk; carry out a large part of the actual procedures of certain projects under the joint guidance of the officers and research staff of the Foundation.





Left: Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of the University of Michigan Law School, Consultant to the Director of the Foundation. Right: Mr. John C. Green, Director of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Consultant to the Foundation.

Dr. Joseph Rossman (far left), Philadelphia patent attorney, and Dr. Barkev S. Sanders of Johns Hopkins University and Catholic University examine data on the project "Patent Utilization." Dr. Rossman is Principal Investigator and Dr. Sanders is Research Associate for this project.





Mr. James S. Worley (far left) and Dr. Jesse W. Markham, both of Princeton University, discuss the project "The Value of the Patent in the United States." Dr. Markham is Principal Investigator and Mr. Worley is Research Associate for this project, and Mr. Dwight S. Brothers of Rice Institute is Research Assistant.

One of the Foundation's projects, "Patent Utilization," is designed to determine what happens to patents after issue, what types are further developed and marketed, and how this is accomplished and why.

More specifically, for patents which are used in production, the object is to determine the extent of such use, the period over which they were used, and what effect the use had on sales and production costs. If a patent was used but its use has been discontinued, information is sought to determine the reasons why its use was terminated. An attempt is also made to appraise the expenditures in taking out the patent as well as in developing it for commercial exploitation in comparison with the monetary returns realized from the use of the patent in production. Furthermore, the information on the extent of use is associated with the classification of the patent, the year in which the patent was granted, certain characteristics of inventors and assignees, and other factors.

The purpose of a study on "The Value of the Patent in the United States" is to develop a methodological framework within which the value of the patent system can be estimated. Work on the project is centered upon three activities: (1) a critical assessment of the literature relevant to the subject; (2) experimentation with various value methods, systems, and indexes by application of them to available data (such as income trends, economic growth attributed to innovation, and the annual volume of patent applications), and interviews with business executives who make decisions on research and patent policies for some of our larger corporations; and (3) an identification of the most promising dimensions in which the patent system's value can be measured and the collection of data on such dimensions.

A project on the "Effect of Patents on the Creation and Growth of Small Industrial Units" comprises three case studies, each of which is intended to cast light on the role of patents, in context with other factors, in the origin and evolution of new firms and industries.

The first study deals with the custom heat-treating industry, which modifies the properties of metal, especially alloy steels, by systematic heating and cooling in the solid state.

The second study examines the patent and other aspects of major new technological developments, such as the oxygen converter and the continuous casting process,

Dr. Irving S. Siegel (above), Member of the Staff of U. S. Council of Economic Advisers, is the Principal Consultant for the project "Effect of Patents on the Creation and Growth of Small Industrial Units." Dr. Nathan Belfer, formerly of Pennsylvania State University, Dr. Robert M. Weidenhammer of the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Weldon W. Welfling of Simmons College in Boston are Research Assistants for this project.

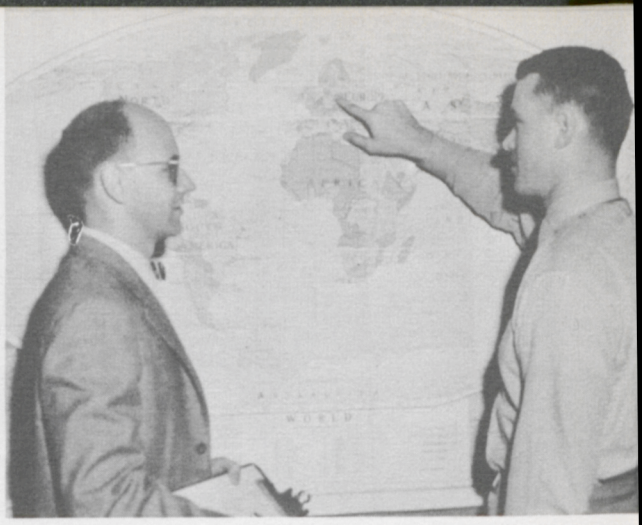
in the iron and steel industry.

The third study deals with patent and other features of the specialized small-industry complex that has risen in the Boston area on a foundation of scientific and engineering knowledge. This complex includes manufacturing, consulting, and research activities in such frontier fields as electronic components, automatic instruments, electronic computers, vacuum metallurgy, and nuclear apparatus.

Another project has as its objective ascertaining whether there are measurable criteria for judging the technological and economic "Effects of Certain Anti-Trust Decrees Involving Patents as a Major Factor." The concept underlying the project is that anti-trust decrees in civil cases are intended

Mr. George E. Frost (right), Chicago patent attorney, Principal Investigator for the project "Effects of Certain Anti-Trust Decrees Involving Patents as a Major Factor," and Mr. Neil F. Twomey of the University of Chicago Law School, Student Research Assistant for the project, examine a parking meter in connection with study of the Vehicular Parking anti-trust decree. Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of the University of Michigan Law School is Special Consultant to this project.





Dr. J. N. Behrman of Washington and Lee University (left), Principal Investigator for the project "Relation of American Patents, Trade-Marks and Techniques and American Owned Foreign Patents to Foreign Licensing," discusses aspects of the U. S. Government's technical exchange agreements relating to foreign licensing with an official of the Department of Defense. Mr. Jerome Jacobson, Washington economist, is Consultant on this project. The former Principal Investigator, Mr. John Lindeman, is currently in Burma as an economic consultant.

to open to competition the art or industry alleged to be closed by the conduct of the defendant, and that it could, therefore, be possible to determine the extent compulsory licensing decrees have in fact achieved that end. More broadly, this pilot study is intended to inquire into the prospects of developing standards as guides to the collection of factual data from which conclusions may be drawn as to the efficacy of the patent provisions of such decrees generally, as well as those specifically studied.

A project on foreign licensing is seeking to obtain information on licensing operations abroad by American business. The "Relation of American Patents, Trade-Marks, and Techniques and American Owned Foreign Patents to Foreign Licensing" is primarily focused on the relation of American patents, trade-marks, and techniques to such licensing.

This project is being approached through such factors as the changes in policy since World War II as compared to pre-war patterns in licensing, the extent and direction of licensing, the legal problems faced and the impact of anti-trust legislation, the mechanisms used in seeking



Mrs. Judy Geller, Washington psychologist, Research Assistant for the project "Public Attitudes toward Patents, Trade-Marks and Copyrights," interviews an engineering student. James N. Mosel, Associate Professor of Psychology at The George Washington University, is Principal Investigator for this project, and Mr. Siriwan Hantrakal, international research analyst, is Research Assistant.



James N. Mosel, Associate Professor of Psychology at The George Washington University, Principal Investigator for the project "Attitudes of American Inventors toward Defense Inventions," examines two models of projectiles for the famed "bazooka" of World War II. A copy of the original laboratory model of the "bazooka" stands at right. Dr. Irving H. Siegel, Member of the Staff of U. S. Council of Economic Advisers, Department of Commerce, and Dr. Barkev S. Sanders of Johns Hopkins University and Catholic University are Principal Consultants on this project.

out opportunities, negotiating procedures, terms of agreements, cost and utilization of foreign patents filed, and profitability of licensing.

A socio-psychological study of "Public Attitudes toward Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights" is designed primarily to provide guidance for an effective public relations program. It considers the shape of current attitudes and levels of information, the areas in which ignorance and doubt exist, and the misconceptions which prevail. This project was begun in Washington, D. C., with the view of possible extension to other cities and other types of critical groups.

Another project, "Attitudes of American Inventors toward Defense Invention," conducted pursuant to an agreement with the National Inventors' Council, involves a survey of American inventors to determine their attitude toward invention for defense and explores further incentives that might stimulate such invention.

Four classes of incentives and deterrents are being studied: (1) the inventors' attitudes, beliefs, and motives as they affect his defense-inventing activities; (2) external influences, such as other persons and mass media of communication; (3) attractions to and repulsions from defense agencies and their non-defense competitors; and (4) characteristics of the inventor's personal situation, such as employment arrangements and proximity to defense activities, which determine the kind of inventing he does.

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Case Study On Tariff System

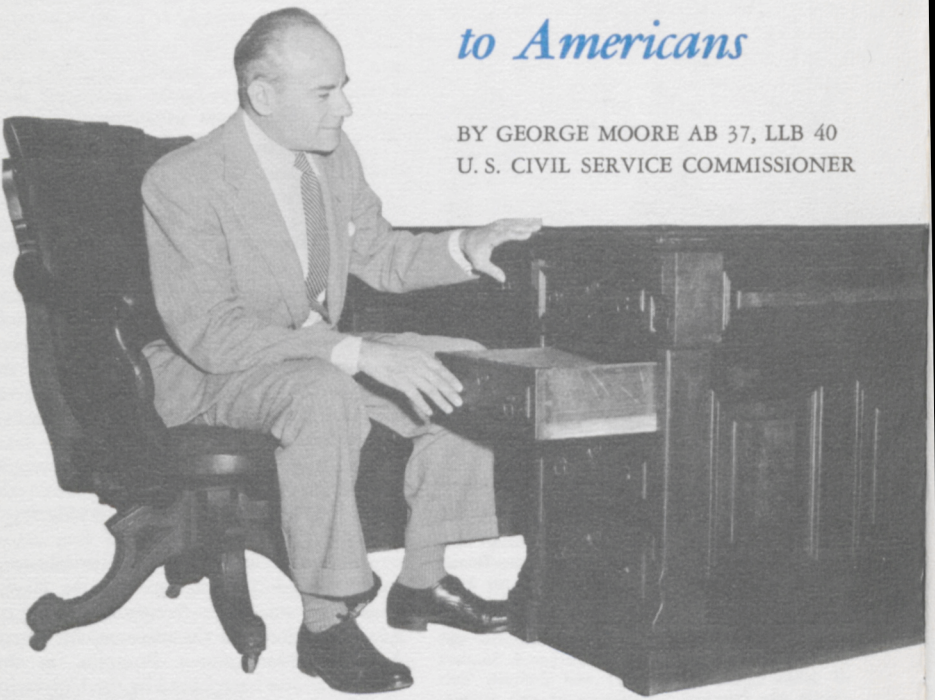
A case study of "The Public Advisory Board and the Tariff System" by Dr. David S. Brown, Associate Professor of Public Administration and Coordinator, Air Force Advanced Management Program, at the University, has been issued by the University of Alabama Press as part of its Inter-University Case Program Service.

The study deals specifically with the story of the effort by Mutual Security Administrator W. Averell Harriman to make more effective use of his 12-member Public Advisory Board than his predecessors had done. It also tells of the study of U. S. Trade and Tariff policy which the board undertook at the request of the President. The "Bell Report", as the study came to be called, was conceived by the Democrats, but had not been completed when the Republicans came to power.

The Federal Civil Service System—

Its Meaning to Americans

BY GEORGE MOORE AB 37, LLB 40
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER



Commissioner Moore examines the desk used by Theodore Roosevelt as Civil Service Commissioner.

AMERICANS are looking forward confidently to a period of great and beneficial changes which will affect our daily lives at our places of work, in our homes, and in our community activities and relationships. Great as has been our progress as a nation in the attainment of higher living standards and increased leisure, it seems certain that our progress toward better living will be considerably more rapid in the future than it has been in the past.

One important source of the many blessings we enjoy today as a nation is our great tradition of stable and continuing self-government. And one of the fine elements in that tradition is the principle of merit that is applied to the selection of those who have the privilege of serving the American people in career Government posts. Some very great Americans—Theodore Roosevelt, for example—had a part in establishing this merit principle as an inseparable part of our

system of self-government.

The civil-service merit system dates back to January 16, 1883, when President Chester A. Arthur signed the Civil Service Act. Over the years, that document has remained a Bill of Rights for the person applying for a Federal job and for the Federal career worker. It permits him to qualify for a job on the basis of ability to do the work, without discrimination with regard to race, religion, national origin or politics. It entitles him to consideration for promotions and protection from dismissal on the same basis. It protects him from being obliged to render any political service or tribute. In short, we owe the existence of the equitable system under which civil-service employees work to the signing of the Civil Service Act.

The Act's significance to this country, however, goes far beyond its impact upon those who work for the Government. It touches the everyday lives of all our citizens. In the United States, we accept as routine the quick and efficient delivery of our mail, protection against impure drugs and contaminated foods, our beautiful national parks and forests for vacationing, and—despite the jokes—our excellent weather forecasts. We take for granted our leadership in developing atomic energy for peaceful and defensive purposes. The great advances made by Government researchers in physics, chemistry, electronics, geology, and other scientific fields which have far-reaching effects upon the health, welfare, economy, and security of our nation and its people are commonplace. But to provide effectively all these advantages to life in the United States requires a forward-thinking and efficient Government work force. To have such a work force you must have qualified and competent employees—and that is what is provided through the civil-service merit system made possible by the Civil Service Act.

We need only to look back a little beyond 74 years ago for further evidence that the Civil Service Act is of immense value to the individual citizen and a necessity in a modern government such as ours.

For many years prior to 1883, the country had suffered from the effects of the spoils system. In addition to the effect on Government workers themselves, such a high percentage of employees were thrown out of their jobs with every change of administration that at times the machinery of Government practically stopped. Jobs under the spoils system were given to party workers regardless of their ability to perform the duties. The confusion in the administration of Government affairs under this system was so great that even the patient Abraham Lincoln, besieged by job-seekers, said: "I seem like a man so busy letting rooms at one end of his house that he has no time to put out the fire that is blazing and destroying at the other end." It takes little imagination to visualize the position in which this country, with its heavy responsibilities in world and national affairs, would find itself if the spoils system were used to fill the more than 2 million Government jobs that now exist.

The evils of the spoils system were dramatized when, in 1881, President Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles A. Guiteau. The tragedy aroused the American people and impatience with the spoils system became indignation. The fall elections of 1882 showed beyond doubt that the people wanted the Civil Service Act. When Congress met, civil service received its attention from the first day of the session until passage of the Act.

The Civil Service Act created the Civil Service Commission "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It established the Federal merit system, providing for open, competitive examinations and the making of appointments to the civil service from among those graded highest in the examinations.

Originally only 10 percent of the jobs in the executive branch were put under the merit system. Since 1883, the competitive civil service has grown to embrace approximately 85 percent of all jobs in the Federal Government and 91 percent of those in the

continental United States.

The civil-service system today is stronger and more effective than it has ever been before. Among the notable advances of the last four years under the Eisenhower Administration have been (1) a new appointment system of permanent career appointments to replace an "indefinite" appointment system that hampered recruitment and injured employee morale, (2) pay raises from the top to the bottom of the compensation schedules, (3) low-cost group life insurance for Federal employees, (4) liberalized retirement provisions, and (5) an effective incentive awards program.

These basic improvements have permitted installation, with the help of other Federal agencies, of a more effective recruiting system for college-caliber men and women. A new examination, called the Federal-Service Entrance Examination and widely publicized on the nation's campuses, has attracted almost 91,000 applications in less than a year. We look to the young people recruited from this examination to be the career leaders of the future.

As a last thought I want to emphasize that the Civil Service Act came into being and the merit system has improved over the years because of public understanding and acceptance of the system and those who work under it. Today the Federal service enjoys the confidence of the American people to a degree much greater than has been the case in the past. It is my sincere hope that this public understanding and confidence will continue to grow, because it is the lifeblood of the civil service system.

President Marvin Is Appointed Army Aide

University President Cloyd H. Marvin has been appointed Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for the District of Columbia. As Acting Advisor to Secretary Wilbur M. Bruckner, his sphere of interest will include relationship of the Army to the civilian community; interpretation to the community of the Army's mission and objectives; and interpretation of the community's viewpoint in service-connected problems.

In World War I, President Marvin entered Army basic training at Camp Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., in August 1917, and was commissioned Captain in the Signal Corps and assigned to Aviation Service when the new branch was created. He was placed in charge of lumber production for Air Service and Allies in November 1917, and was assigned to the reorganization of the Spruce Production Division in October 1918. He was assigned as Commandant of the Officers Training School at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in November 1918, and was released from active duty in February 1919, and retained on inactive service as a Lieutenant Colonel.

During World War II, President Marvin applied for active service and was assigned to a special problem under contract with the University in the development of rockets. The assignment continued throughout the war period. He served as assistant in charge of research and development under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall from September 18, 1946, to August 31, 1947. He was named Deputy Director of G-6, Research and Development, and for a part of the time served as Acting Director. For this he received the Army's Award for Exceptional Civilian Service.

Dr. Marvin has also served as Chairman of the District Bi-Centennial Commission; President of the National Parks Association; Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Seventh Pan-American Scientific Congress; and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Education Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives.



Medallion for Angels

President Cloyd H. Marvin recently presented a special medallion to the original members of the Angel Flight, women's auxiliary of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The medallion, which carried the member's initials and the date, 1956, was presented by the President to 27 young ladies at a review of the Corps on Mitchell Parade. Nine of the original Angels have since enrolled as Cadettes in the AFROTC, and will receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Air Force Reserve upon graduation.

Present at the ceremonies were Brigadier General Cecil E. Combs, Deputy Director of Personnel Procurement and Training of the Air Force; Colonel Phyllis D. S. Gray, Director of Women in the Air Force; Colonel W. J. Wrigglesworth, Chief Professional Education Division, USAF; and Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough and Miss Virginia Kirkbride, Director of Activities for Women, of the University.

University President Cloyd H. Marvin presents a medallion to Angel Flight Member Claire Chennault, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault of Flying Tiger fame.



Federal First

Miss Janet Marshall, University junior majoring in foreign affairs, became the first college student in the Nation to be enrolled officially in the new Air Force ROTC WAF Officer Training Program.

The University is one of 10 universities selected to offer the first program of this kind leading to a commission as second lieutenant in the Air Force.



Fellowships to Train for Public Service

Four Louisiana Consistories of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry have established six Fellowships at the University in the amount of $1,800 each.

The Fellowships, to be awarded annually to young men and women who hold the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science from an accredited college in the state of Louisiana, are for the purpose of training students for leadership in government, either federal, state, or local.

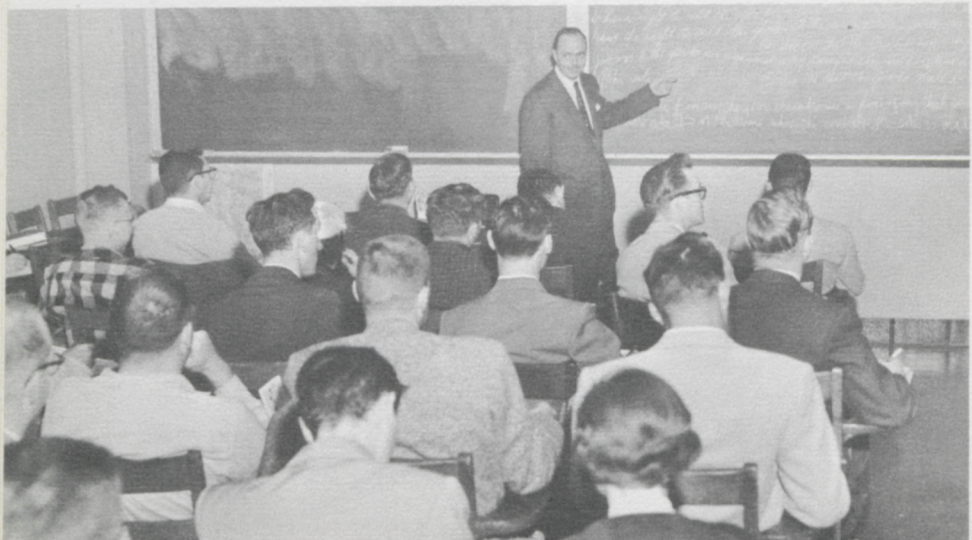
Consistories offering the Fellowships are New Orleans (three), Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and Lake Charles. For the purpose of recommending candidates for the Fellowships to representatives of the Consistories, advisers have been appointed at the following colleges and universities in Louisiana:

Centenary College, Shreveport; Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; McNeese College, Lake Charles; Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe; Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natichitoches; Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette; and Tulane University, New Orleans.

Candidates for the Fellowships will apply to one of these advisers, who will then make recommendation of the candidates for consideration to the appropriate Consistory Educational Committee. The Committee will make its selection for nomination, and nominations and records will be forwarded to the University, where the final review of the eligibility of candidates will be made.

After graduation, the University will aid the Fellow in obtaining a federal governmental position, or will give assistance in recommending him or her for a state or local governmental assignment. The members of the sponsoring Consistory will also aid graduates in obtaining positions.

Kenneth F. McClure, Assistant General Counsel for Domestic Affairs at the Department of Commerce, is a Professorial Lecturer in Engineering Administration at the University. Below, he lectures to a class in "Commercial Law: Contracts, Sales, Agency, Bailments."





The Alumni Symposium, an annual feature of the University's Homecoming week-end, this year provided a timely discussion of "The American Presidency." Above, left to right are Dr. Myron L. Koenig, Professor of American History, panel moderator, and panel members Dr. Warren R. West, Professor of Political Science; Dr. Wood Gray, Professor of American History; and Dr. Richard C. Haskett, Assistant Professor of American History.

Dean Doyle Is Honored

Dean Henry Grattan Doyle of Columbian College has been elected Honorary President of the Hispanic Society of America.

The Dean is the third person to have received this honor in the history of the Society, which was founded in 1904. The others were: Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, former Spanish Ambassador to Washington, who served from 1920 to 1924; and the Honorable John Bassett Moore, distinguished Professor of International Law, who served from 1926 to 1947.

At the same meeting of the Board of Trustees which elected Dean Doyle, the Duchess of Alba of Madrid, a member of a family which for generations has fostered Spanish letters and art, was elected Honorary Vice-President of the Society. Dr. Edward Larocque Tinker was made a member of the Board of Trustees and Don Manuel Gomez-Moreno and Don Enrique Lafuente Ferrari, both of Madrid, were elected members of the advisory Board.

The purpose of the Hispanic Society is to promote understanding and appreciation of Spanish culture in the United States. The buildings of the Society include a library, museum and art gallery in New York City.

Student Joan Drew, now preparing for Foreign Service Examinations, was crowned Queen of the 1956 President's Cup Regatta by Admiral Arleigh Burke at the Regatta Ball.



Spring Classes

The University's Art Department has enlarged the scope and content of its courses, giving, in some cases, a full term to material which formerly was part of another term course. Examples of this are *Renaissance Art in the North* and *Primitive Art,* which has been expanded so that in addition to the African and Oceanian art, it includes also a study of pre-Columbian art of North and South America, taking in the Incas and Aztecs. The basic course, *Art Appreciation,* is presented in a new way, bringing actual art tools and materials into the classroom.

Of special interest in the Law School for the spring term are the graduate courses. A seminar is offered on *Estate Planning* as well as classes in *Regulation of Communication Media, Oil and Gas Taxation,* and *Food and Drug Law.*

REGISTRATION

Registration for the University's 1957 Spring Semester will be held Thursday and Friday, January 31 and February 1, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Law School Registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th Street N.W. Other students will register in Building C, 2029 G Street N.W. Classes begin February 4.

Students not currently enrolled must submit to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G Street N.W., an application for admission or re-admission. Appropriate forms are available at the Office of Admissions or may be requested by phone or mail. Applications should be filed immediately to allow ample time for evaluation.

In the Department of History, *The West,* as it concerns the role of the frontier in American history, is being presented for the first time. Dr. Myron L. Koenig, Professor of American History, who returned this fall after two years as Cultural Attache at the United States Embassy in London, will teach the course.

In the newly re-established Department of Geology, Dr. Geza Teleki, a Hungarian expatriate, who studied geology at the Technical University of Budapest and the Universities of Vienna and Zurich will teach *Structural Geology.* Dr. Howard Evans of the United States Geological Survey will teach *Crystal Chemistry.*

Planning and Administering the Fiscal Program, a new course offered by the Department of Public Administration, will be taught by Mr. John Provan, who is a member of the Management Staff of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. *Case Studies in Administration* is being offered for the first time in the Spring Semester. Dr. A. G. Obern will be the instructor.

A seminar, *Medical Backgrounds for Rehabilitation Counseling,* is a new course in Psychology. Dr. Josephine Buchanan, Director of Physical Medicine at the District of Columbia General Hospital, is guest lecturer for the seminar. The failures of adjustment and the problems of prevention of failure will be examined in the seminar in *Psychology of the Handicapped, Dynamics of Adjustment.*

Spanish Readings for Non-major Students is being offered for the first time by the Department of Romance Languages. This course is designed to teach graduate students to read Spanish for the Master's examination in reading whether or not they have ever studied Spanish before.

Marketing Problems and *Traffic Management and Warehousing* are courses not previously presented in Business Administration.

A seminar in *Anthropological Theory* is a new offering in the Sociology Department as well as a course in *Culture and Personality.*



The Finnish Gymnasts

from the University of Helsinki were guests of the University for a performance at the University Auditorium.

While here they met Dr. Shane MacCarthy, Executive Director of the President's Council on Youth Fitness, and chatted around the Council's official table.



The Finnish girls and women physical education major students of the University were entertained at tea at the Finnish embassy by His Excellency, the Ambassador from Finland and Madame Nykopp.



The next day University students took the Finnish girls sightseeing, and they all had a special White House tour. Later the Finnish girls and their director, Mrs. Hilma Jalkanen, held a master lesson for George Washington and Maryland University students at The George Washington University Gymnasium.





Marcel Mallet-Prevost, Assistant General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, addresses a meeting of Delta Theta Phi, University legal fraternity, on legal aspects of the National Labor Relations Board as regards labor relations.

Snapshots



Prof. Myron L. Koenig, who was on leave as Cultural Attache at the British Embassy in London last year, met University Fulbright Scholar Barbara Guarco at St. Andrews Castle in Scotland when American Fulbright scholars held an orientation program there. She studied at the University of Edinburgh.

University students and faculty attended the United Nations Committee luncheon commemorating the 10th anniversary of the UN. Clockwise from left, Prof. John W. Brewer, Barbara Harvey, Dean Arthur E. Burns, Ambassador Joaquin E. Salazar from the Dominican Republic, Frank Papp, Jr., Prof. Howard R. Ludden, Commdr. Louis J. Papas, Prof. Ronald B. Thompson, Prof. Howard M. Merriman, Eugene Lambert, and standing, Prof. Wolfgang H. Kraus.



Optical and Radio Men Ponder OUTER SPACE



Dr. Ladislaue L. Marton, Bureau of Standards Physicist and Research Consultant for the University's Graduate Council, spoke on "Corpuscular Optics."

For the third time in a year, the University was the scene of a scientific meeting of international consequence.

The Symposium on Optics and Microwaves, with special reference to fields as varied as human optics and communication in outer space, was sponsored at the University's Lisner Auditorium by the School of Engineering, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Optical Society of America and the Office of Naval Research.

The purpose of the gathering was to acquaint scientists in each specialized segment of the broad field of electromagnetic radiation with corresponding advances in the allied fields. This was the first time that the correlation between visible and radio optics had been accorded the recognition of an international meeting to discuss its aspects.

The Symposium brought speakers from all corners of the land, as well as from Europe, to present papers on the latest developments in the optics of visible and radio waves.

For three days the optical and radio men sat elbow to elbow and listened and discussed and debated and, most important, according to Dean of the School of Engineering Martin A. Mason, thought.

"In these days when all life is a race from place to place," he told the delegates, "We hope that you will find time during your stay here not only to relax and enjoy, but to think. If there is one thing scientists need to do today, it is to think."

Last fall the School of Engineering, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Office of Naval Research sponsored a Symposium on "Scatter Techniques," at which Dr. Alan B. Dumont, head of the Alan B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., predicted intercontinental television in the near future.

In the Spring, the same groups sponsored a Symposium on "Vanguard to Outer Space; the Artificial Earth Satellite."

Top high school science students visited the technical exhibit, Instruments of Science.



APPOINTMENTS

ROBERT N. ANDERSON AM 25, has been appointed Agricultural Attache at New Delhi, India, by the Department of Agriculture.

JOHN S. CONNOLLY, JR. BA 54, has been appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Vice Consul and Secretary in the diplomatic service.

HENRY S. FITZGERALD EX 52, is a new Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

REAR ADM. FRANK P. GILMORE LLB 49, LLM 50, is the Navy's new Assistant Chief of Medicine and Surgery for Planning and Logistics.

BERNARD A. GOULD EX 39, has been appointed Chief of the Court Enforcement Branch of the Bureau of Inquiry and Compliance, Interstate Commerce Commission.

HUGH H. HASSELL EX 46, has been appointed Postmaster of Rockville, Md.

THOMAS W. HOLLAND, Visiting Professor of Labor Economics at the University, has been appointed a member of President Eisenhower's special board of inquiry to study the longshoremen's strike.

JAMES C. KINGSBURY AB 50, has been appointed a staff member of the Cincinnati Field Office of the Department of Commerce.

RUSSELL N. KULPE BME 50, has been named Chief, Mechanical Engineering Section of the Division of Research Services, National Institute of Health.

HORACE B. McCOY AB 28, has been appointed Administrator of the Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. McCoy was previously Deputy Administrator of the BDSA.

ELLEN LEE PARK LLB 48 (National), has been appointed an assistant United States Attorney.

T. HAROLD SCOTT LLB 40, has been appointed by the Federal Trade Commission to monitor radio and TV airwaves for false and misleading advertising.

CLAUDE SIZEMORE BEE 40, has been named Superintendent of the Water Operations Division, District of Columbia.

ROBERT CLARENCE WILSON LLB 27, former Chief, Examinations Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, in Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed Director of the Service's Omaha District.

HONORS

LEONARD C. HAGNER LLB 22, and his staff have received praise from Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., for "hard work and devotion to duty" in the federal district court in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Hagner is U. S. Attorney General there and he

Lieut. Gen. Merrill B. Twining LLB 32 received his three star flag from Gen. R. McC. Pate, Marine Corps Commandant, the day he was named Commandant of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. FBI Special Agent Howard Stenger BS 56 (left) is congratulated by the head of the FBI Laboratory, Assistant Director Donald J. Parsons BS 35 for winning the American Institute of Chemists' Award.





and his staff terminated 35 civil suits and closed 49 criminal cases during the past year.

MAX B. STRAUSS EX 37, a former member of the Langely Aeronautical Laboratory, has been presented a 15-year meritorious service emblem at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland, Ohio.

DR. PERCY A. WELLS AM 32, Chief of the Agricultural Research Service's eastern utilization branch at Wyndmoor, Pa., received the Agriculture Department's Distinguished Service Award for "sustained outstanding performance as a director and coordinator of scientific research and for stimulating leadership that has resulted in substantially increased utilization of agricultural commodities."

The following five Department of Agriculture Employees have received Superior Service Awards: EDITH KATHERINE CASH BA 12, of the Agricultural Research Service, for "establishing and developing a worldwide index to fungus names used internationally as a basis for nomenclatorial decisions; and for research on fungi important to agriculture;" JOSEPH P. FINDLAY AB 42, of Personnel, for "exemplary work in administering the position classification and wage administration programs of the Department; for valuable contributions to the general program of the Department through effective execution of special assignments in the field of public administration;" PATRICK M. O'LEARY AB 40, LLB 41, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, for "vision and leadership in the development and implementation of surplus disposal programs and for an exemplary record of outstanding service in the administration of these programs;" RURIC C. ROARK PhD 17, of the Agricultural Research Service, for "inspirational leadership and meritorious service to agriculture in developing and improving the use of chemical control methods for insect pests;" and CLIFFORD S. SCHOPMEYER BS 33, of the Forest Service, for "work in connection with naval stores."

OTHER

PHILIP F. CHAPMAN, JR. LLB 42, was a Republican candidate for the governorship of Maine. He is a State Senator.



COMDR. WILLIAM KEHR EARLE JD 49, was Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Cutter "Ponchartrain" which rescued all of the passengers on the trans-Pacific airliner which ditched in the Pacific Ocean, October 16.

HELEN JUINGER EX 44, secretary to Charles Figy in the Secretary of Agriculture's Office, has passed her Certified Professional Secretary examination.

H. J. CAUL BS in CE 31, and W. T. SWEENEY, AB 27, have helped to com plete data regarding the effect of a single accelerator on polymerization at room temperature for research being done on the use of the plastic, Polymethyl Methacrylate, for dental fillings by the Department of Commerce.

THOMAS R. BROOKS AB wd 38, has retired as Assistant Chief of the forecasts and synoptic reports division for the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C.

—BARBARA STUART SWISHER

Robert T. O'Connor BS 38 (right) receives an Agriculture Department Superior Service Award from Secretary Ezra T. Benson. Mr. O'Connor is attached to the Southern Utilization Research Branch of Agriculture.



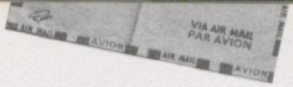


THE UNIVERSITY ...SERVING THE *world*

MORE THAN 700 former George Washington University students currently serving in State Department, International Cooperation Administration, U. S. Information Agency, and Foreign Agricultural Service—a larger group of public servants engaged in international affairs than from any other University. From Iceland to the Antarctic, from the Belgian Congo to Korea, former students at The George Washington University serve the United States, private business, international organizations, and foreign countries. Why are students' experiences at George Washington conducive to careers in world affairs?

An auspicious first Commencement of Columbian College in 1825 attended by diplomatically-minded President Monroe and the Marquis de Lafayette as well as three men who served our country as Secretaries of State—John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay—augured well for the future world service role of the University. This early interest in world affairs was reflected in the Congressional call for training in "foreign" as well as "learned" languages in the Act incorporating the college charter of 1821. It has been reemphasized throughout the history of the University.

From earliest times the arts program—both graduate and undergraduate—and the Law School program have offered studies in world affairs and international law. At the time of the Law School's 1897 reorganization, University President Benaiah L. Whitman reported need for a graduate program of studies in law recognizing "the importance of a trained consular service" to cope with "recent political developments at home and abroad." The rising tempo of international events in the decade that saw the close of the Spanish American War and the extension of American control over islands into reaches of the Pacific was recognized by the University's Board of Trustees with the establishment of The School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy.



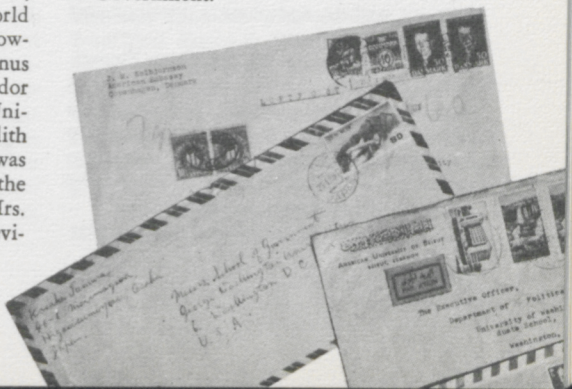
After World War I and the founding of the League of Nations, conferences were held between University and Masonic officials. These discussions, in 1927, led to the Scottish Rite Endowment of one million dollars for establishment of the present School of Government, a major purpose of which is to train foreign service officers.

Three current members of the University Board of Trustees have special interest and background in foreign affairs: James Edwin Webb, former Under-Secretary of State who was a student at the University; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, former Vice President of the University, who was a member of the Supreme War Council at Versailles during World War I, was assigned to the American Commission to negotiate peace in Paris in 1919 and served on the International Secretariat, was a member of the Committee to Negotiate a Treaty with the Germans for treatment of Prisoners of War, served in many overseas posts and received decorations from six foreign countries in addition to the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Medal, and is President of the American Peace Society; and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, whose late husband, LLM 99 and LLD 25, was Assistant Secretary of State and often called the father of the American Foreign Service. Mrs. Carr accompanied her husband on numerous foreign missions, was decorated by the French government because of her work with World War II French Relief.

Such continued interest in world affairs, implemented through appropriate direction of the organizational growth of the University in a fast-moving world, helps explain the University's role in world affairs. It is obviously not sufficient, however, to explain the presence of Alumnus John J. Muccio AM 23, as Ambassador to Iceland, or the part played by the University in the education of Alumna Edith (Jackie Maslin) Ronne AB 40, who was the first white woman to set foot in the Antarctic in 1947. The breadth of Mrs. Ronne's training and background is evident since prior to her marriage and her accompaniment of her husband as Assistant Scientist and Recorder on his expedition to Antarctica she had been a Middle East Specialist in the State Department's International Information and Cultural Affairs Program.

The Foreign Affairs Program of the School of Government is built on a broad educational base including required studies in political science, American and European history, economics, geography, and modern languages. Following these Freshman and Sophomore studies, all majors in foreign affairs are required to take work in international politics and organization, international law, international economics, and diplomatic history of the United States. From this broad base the student completes his undergraduate program by selection of one of four options, thus preparing himself in some specialty to meet better the needs of government or business. This completion of the A.B. program may be done in the fields of international political relations, international economic relations, international communications, or in an area of regional study such as Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Middle East, Latin America, or—newest of the programs—the Soviet Orbit.

The M.A. program, building on a solid undergraduate foreign affairs major, offers areas of concentration exactly parallel to the four undergraduate options. The Masters' comprehensive examination and the Thesis offer final challenges in educational integration and mature research prior to receipt of the M.A. degree in the School of Government.



The Graduate Council which administers all University work toward the Doctor of Philosophy authorizes 11 fields of research related to international affairs:

In economics—International Economics. International Finance.

In history—European: (1) Diplomatic since 1815; (2) The Modern Near East. European: Nationalism. European: Russian and Soviet. Latin American. United States: (1) Diplomatic.

In political science—International: Comparative Government and Political Theory. International: International Politics and Organization. International Law: (1) War and Neutrality; (2) Arbitration.

Studies in the foreign affairs field are also available in the Law School which offers courses in Law of the Near East, International Law, Comparative Law, and Legal Problems in Modern Methods of Warfare. In addition, the Law School offers two degrees for foreign students, the Master of Comparative Law and the Master of Comparative Law (American Practice), the latter for foreigners who come to live in the United States. Several students who have worked in these programs are associated with the Foreign Law Division of the Library of Congress. One is a recent graduate, Stephen Kocvara, MCL (Amer. Prac.) 55, who was a Vice-Premier of Czechoslovakia for several months before the Communists took control.

The University *Law Review,* devoted to public law, publishes major articles on foreign law. During the past five years these have included a symposium on Muslim law, legal aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Satellite states, civil law in France and Italy, air warfare, and postwar developments in international law.

At the request of the State Department, the Law School has sponsored a number of judges, lawyers, and professors visiting this country to study the American legal system. Services to these men have included assignment of office space and the granting of permission to audit classes.

Awareness of the necessity for understanding world affairs and developing personnel to manage them is present in many of the University's curricula: The undergraduate majoring in political science must take at least six hours of courses in international law or international politics and organization, and may include in his program courses in comparative government, the British Commonwealth, the Middle East, Far East, and Latin America. Business Administration majors may specialize in foreign commerce. Ten of 26 Junior-Senior level economics courses deal exclusively with international economics or foreign economic systems. The Geography Department offers ten regional survey courses dealing with parts of the world outside the United States. Twenty-seven of 35 advanced undergraduate History courses deal with foreign affairs or foreign countries. This Spring a course on national income analysis of the United States compared with foreign techniques will be taught to officers of the Foreign Service and the International Cooperation Administration. The special Air Force Advanced Management Program recently added a course dealing with foreign economic and technical assistance programs and the overseas military programs of the United States government.

Aside from University curricula, other parts of the University program reflect interest in international affairs.

A major research project being conducted as a pilot project of the Patent Trade-Mark and Copyright Foundation established by the University is concerned with the "Relation of American Patents, Trade-Marks and Techniques and American Owned Foreign Patents to Foreign Licensing."



University Federalites now serving in major positions concerned with foreign affairs are:

John Foster Dulles LLB 12, Secretary of State

Robert D. Murphy LLB 20, LLM 28, Under Secretary of State

Harold Boies Hoskins, recent graduate student, Director of Foreign Service Institute

Francis O. Wilcox, former Lecturer, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs

Richard F. Cook AB 30 (National), Assistant Director of Administration, U. S. Information Agency

Leland S. Briggs EX 12, Chief of Press Service, USIA

Allen Dulles LLB 26, Director, Central Intelligence Agency

John S. Hooker LLB 40, Alternate Member of the Board of Directors, International Monetary Fund

Senator J. William Fulbright LLB wd 34 and former member of the Law School faculty, author of the Fulbright Act and active in foreign affairs in Congress and the United Nations

Willard Jean Beaulac EX 21, Ambassador to Argentina

Herbert Sidney Bursley EX 16, Foreign Service Inspector

John J. Muccio AM 23, Ambassador to Iceland

Joseph Simonson EX 26, Ambassador to Ethiopia

Herve J. L'Heureux AB 25, LLB 35, Consul General in Montreal with personal rank of Minister.

Now serving officially with other nations are:

Syngman Rhee AB 07, President of Korea

Luis P. Nervo LLB 29, Foreign Minister of Mexico

The University School of Government co-sponsors with WRC-TV a Sunday afternoon film and scholarly discussion television program on foreign affairs entitled "The Other Two Billion."

Off campus, researchers and others have gone to most parts of the world to carry out Government contracts held by the University. Interchange of information is encouraged by the intern and resident physicians who come from every continent to the staff of the University. Many foreign physicians visit the Hospital and the Medical School.

All faculties of the University hold numerous conferences with foreign educators and professional men and women referred by Government agencies and educational organizations. The University has established a visitors' center in the Office of Educational Counseling where conferences with appropriate University specialists may be arranged.

Another approach to foreign relations is the American history class for wives of foreign diplomats conducted by a member of the University staff. English for foreign students is a standard part of the English Department program. The Speech Department offers a course in speech for foreign students.

Washington's Foreign Law Society organized with the help of Law School faculty meets at the University Law School, and holds series of lectures on foreign law. Reprints of lectures held on *Law of the Far East and Southeast Asia* are now available from Prof. David B. Weaver of the University, Society secretary. Institutes for lawyers in practice held in cooperation with the American Bar Association have included one on Immigration Law as part of the Law School's graduate continuing education program.

Maintaining the interest in world affairs at the University by qualified persons

involves more than general interest and proper organization of the University, and it takes more than well-devised curricula, programs, and courses. The academic machinery must be staffed with dedicated teachers, qualified by experience and background to impart their knowledge to and stimulate the student. The George Washington faculty roster is studded with the names of individuals whose interest in world affairs is evidenced by their varied activities around the globe in recent years.

In the School of Government, Dean Arthur E. Burns, visiting professor of economics, University of Brazil, lectured on problems of economic growth at the Getulio Vargas Foundation and on military economics to Brazilian Army Technical School, Rio, and at the School of Sociology and Politics, San Paolo. Consultant to Italian government, under aegis of Foreign Operations Administration, problems of budgetary management as a technique of government reorganization.

Prof. Edward C. Acheson, economic adviser on reciprocal aid, Lend Lease Administration; technical financial advisor to Commanding General, China, Burma, India; Chief, division economic intelligence, E.T.O. Office of Strategic Service; holds Iceland's Order of the Falcon in recognition of work as Special Representative (with rank of Minister) of President Truman to explore the food potential of Northern Europe. His "home office" on this trip was in Berlin at Gen. Lucius Clay's headquarters. On each side of his office were offices of two of his former students from the University. In 10 of the 11 European capitals he visited at this time he found former students working for Government abroad.

Prof. Robert Dale Campbell, Fulbright lecturer in geography, Alexandria University, Egypt, and later at Conference on American Studies, University College, Oxford.



Professorial Lecturer Gerhard Colm, on staff of National Planning Association, was a chief advisor on monetary reform in postwar Germany. Economic Adviser, United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, Korea.

Professorial Lecturer Fred L. Hadsel, director of South African Affairs, U. S. Department of State.

Prof. Arlin Rex Johnson, went around the world as member of Board of Examiners, U. S. Foreign Service. Until recently, assistant director Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, in charge of agricultural attaches throughout the world.

Prof. Wolfgang Kraus, visiting professor of American studies, University of Cologne, and with Dean Burns and Prof. Donald S. Watson helped plan Economic Development Institute at Vanderbilt University attended by students from all over the world.

Prof. James N. Mosel, conducted survey for U. S. Information Agency and Government of Thailand on public attitudes and communications habits in Thailand. The survey, sampling 3000 from Thai population of 20 million, said to be largest public opinion survey ever conducted in a foreign country.

In the Law School, Prof. James O. Murdock, as former assistant legal advisor, Department of State, was counsel for U. S. before international arbitral tribunals. Member UNESCO Advisory Committee on Comparative Law. Lectured on American freedom and law as part of American Reorientation Program, Germany. Visited universities, England, Scotland, while engaging in research.

Prof. Leroy S. Merrifield, Fulbright grantee, Sydney, Australia, studied Australian system of conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes.

Professorial Lecturer Charles J. Zinn, now on leave lecturing on American legislative process, German universities. Special advisor U. S. Delegates, Conference of the International Committees for European Migration, Venice, 1953.

University officers in other parts of the University demonstrate representative



interests and backgrounds in foreign affairs which also extends to many other members of the teaching faculty.

University President Cloyd H. Marvin, Chairman, U. S. Delegation, Seventh Pan-American Scientific Congress; Lecturer, International Institute, Geneva.

Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough, former Navy Judge Advocate General. During part of last war, director Division, Office Chief Naval Operations, charged with liaison with State Department in field of Politico-Military Affairs and Civil Affairs. Now Chairman, White House Disarmament Task Force on Navy Inspection, one of eight task forces appointed to assist Mr. Harold Stassen, Director, Disarmament Staff, Office Special Assistant to the President for Disarmament.

Dean Henry Grattan Doyle of Columbian College and Dean Walter A. Bloedorn have both served on UNESCO committees. Dean Doyle, Chairman Committee on Grants to American Sponsored Schools in Latin America, American Council on Education, has made tours of these schools. During World War II, Director Washington Inter-American Training Center which taught 10,000 Federal employees Spanish, Portuguese, area studies. Dean Bloedorn served overseas as Navy physician, former member, Fellowship Selection Board World Health Organization.

Chairman of the Graduate Council Robert W. Bolwell, was Visiting Professor American studies, University of Goettingen on invitation of that University.

Dean Martin A. Mason of the School of Engineering, developed methods used to select beaches for amphibious landings World War II, made first recommendations leading to selection of Omaha and Utah beaches on D-day. To Pakistan for United Nations, to make recommendations for developing port and harbor facilities for peacetime commerce.

Dean of University Students Elmer Louis Kayser conducted several years one of radio's few programs devoted to foreign affairs. Director, American Peace Society, Associate Editor of its magazine, *World Affairs.*

Dean J. Harold Fox of the School of



Mrs. Finn Ronne AB 40 and her husband, Captain Ronne, sent Christmas greetings this season from Operation Deepfreeze in Antarctica, where the Captain spent Christmas. Mrs. Ronne, the former Edith (Jackie) Maslin, spent Christmas with him there in 1947 when she was the first white woman to set foot in Antarctica. Part of the land charted on that expedition was named Edith Ronne Land in her honor.

Education, lectures on American education to visiting specialists from other countries, International Cooperation Administration.

Dean of the College of General Studies Mitchell Dreese, was Director, first International Workshop on Counseling and Guidance, HICOG, Department of State in Hessen, Germany, and French Morocco speaking for Air Force to civic and military groups.

University Coordinator of Scientific Activities B. D. Van Evera, twice to India and once around the world on Point Four technical mission, National Academy of Science—National Research Council program of Committee on International Technological Assistance. In Europe in re Army research contract held by University.

Research facilities in foreign affairs abound in Washington. The George Washington University recently added to its own collections one of the Nation's best on international law and international relations, the Washington library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In addition students have access to the Library of Congress, specialized libraries of the Department of State, Tariff Commission, International Monetary Fund and others.

More than 100 official Governmental

and international groups are involved in international affairs in Washington. In addition representatives with special concern for foreign affairs are active in Washington in such vocations as trade and banking, journalism, research, and teaching.

These facilities offer the scholar unusual opportunity. For example, before Professor Mosel went to Thailand he taught himself the difficult Thai language, using exceptional Library of Congress collections of publications and arranging to speak daily with Thai officials stationed in Washington.

Law students have heard in their classrooms such distinguished guests as the late Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, then a University Trustee, speaking about the Nuremberg trials at which he had officiated.

One of the most popular non-credit course ever offered by the College of General Studies was entitled "Know Your World Neighbors." Sixteen embassies and legations sent representatives to present talks, exhibits, films.

Research advantages at George Washington were pointed up recently by a visit to the University office of Professor Acheson of a professor from a Pennsylvania graduate school. He wanted to know about the balance of international payments for a small South American country.

"The way to find that out is to call up one of my students," said Professor Acheson.

The student, who worked in a Commerce Department office, was called, asked for the balance over the past 10 years and said he could provide it.

"But sir," he said, "I can't get it before tomorrow morning."

"Is that how you do research!" the visiting professor exploded—with delight. Compiling the wanted figures by himself would have taken many days.

The complete college life involves more than study, research, and association with teachers. A focus on world affairs is maintained at George Washington by the very nature of its student body, and the influence of the student interests spills over into that "other half" of college life, extracurricular activities.

An unusual interest in matters of foreign policy exists among these students because many of their lives are closely associated with it. Some are nationals from other countries—58 nations are represented on campus this year. Others are Americans who have spent years abroad with their families or in foreign service themselves.

Writing from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, American Consul Gilbert E. Bursley this Fall suggested ideas for his master's thesis based on sources available in Central Africa. His thesis director was delighted to receive, for his own research, a complete set of local newspaper clippings on the very first election ever held in Ruanda-Urundi which Bursley witnessed on a trip to the area a few months ago.

A 1952 graduate in comparative law was Jose Abad Santos, son of the Philippine national hero of the same name who received the Master of Laws here in 1901. Young Santos was present when his father was questioned prior to his execution as a martyr by the Japanese after Bataan fell. The elder Santos held at that time a letter commissioning him to act as Presidential Delegate in all matters of Government. Asked to raise 25 million dollars for the Japanese from the Chinese community, he declared it impossible. "It would violate my allegiance to the United States." He had previously served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Word has just been received of the appointment to the Norwegian foreign service of a former Fulbright scholar from Norway who chose George Washington for studies after examining catalog listings at the American Embassy in Oslo. University catalogs are sent each year to American embassies around the world.

Foreign students in Washington have a special friend in Prof. Alan Deibert of Romance languages, who has been foreign student adviser here for more than 25 years. He holds the Eloy Alfaro Medal in



recognition of this service, frequently visits his students abroad during summer travels.

The nature of the student body can be meaningful in research.

Professor Kraus is directing the writing of a series of master's theses by foreign students on the influence of public opinion on conduct of foreign affairs in their respective countries.

Another thesis is being done by a Capitol Hill employee who is surveying Congressional action leading to statutory authority for the U. S. Information Agency program.

Specialized backgrounds are sometimes evidenced by students' remarks—as when Professor Thompson lectures on weaknesses of the Soviet system. He says he is convinced "that my students have access to papers which they cannot discuss, and which I don't know about."

More informative perhaps was the American Army captain, who while a student in a University graduate course discussing methods of Soviet penetration told enthusiastically of orientation lectures being given by the War Department at the Pentagon. The student was instrumental in securing the Pentagon speaker as a guest lecturer for the University class.

Although 10 members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission who enrolled in some classes as auditors after the war answered few questions themselves, the questions they asked were fascinating to their classmates: "What are you expecting to do about the division of Germany, the American occupation of Japan? What will you do about retaining the Philippine Islands? How do you explain the seizure of land for the Panama Canal?"

Occasionally at George Washington being a foreign student becomes a family affair. In 1953 the wife of D. W. Rajapatirama of Ceylon, Alternate Member of the Board of Executive Directors of the International Bank, their son and daughter, all were enrolled at the University. Madame Rajapatirama said she preferred the classroom to the cocktail circuit as a means of serving her country's best interests abroad.

Now enrolled at the University are sons of the Ambassadors of Indonesia and of Iran, the son of the Administrative Secretary of the Swiss Legation, and the brother of the Ambassador of Afghanistan.

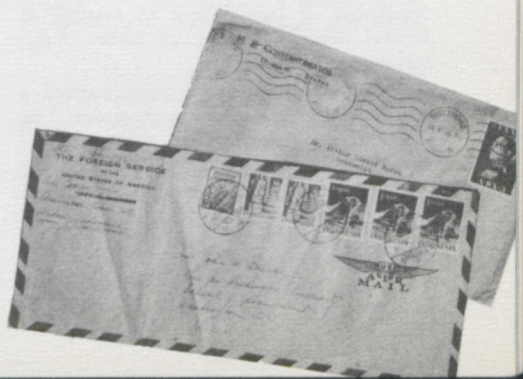
Sometimes the special background of a student will be expressed off campus—as was the case this Fall when a University student from India helped write the November issue of *International Conciliation,* sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This publication featured issues before the Eleventh General Assembly of the United Nations.

Scholarship and fellowship aid strengthen a student body.

Although students seeking scholarships in foreign affairs far exceed those available, there are this term at the University 15 undergraduates holding scholarships and planning to major in foreign affairs. Among these are holders of the coveted General Motors Scholarship, of Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer scholarships given preferably to children of public servants, and the holder of the newly created Foreign Service Scholarship established with funds from an anonymous donor in recognition of student needs.

Funds for fellowships for graduate students in foreign service are provided by High Twelve International, Inc. The National League of Masonic Clubs has established a scholarship in this field.

This Fall the Louisiana Scottish Rite Fellowship plan was inaugurated. The plan provides stipends for an academic year of graduate study at The George Washington University to train young men and women





Robert M. Sayre, Assistant Officer in Charge, Inter-American Security and Military Assistance Affairs, was presented the Alexander Wilbourne Weddell Award by University Trustee Gilbert Grosvenor, Chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society. The University award, for the best essay on peace, commemorates the late Ambassador to Spain, who was an alumnus of the University.

for government leadership, including foreign service. At present six fellowships are offered.

Largest of the annual prizes presented by the University is the Alexander Wilbourne Weddell Prize of $350 established in 1923. The late Ambassador to Spain was graduated from the Law School in 1908. The prize rewards the student writer of the best essay on "the promotion of peace among the nations of the world."

Emphasis on foreign affairs is evident in student extra-curricular activities.

Last Spring, women students from 30 nations were nominated for queen of International Night at the University. His Excellency, the Ambassador Fernando Lobo, Brazil's Ambassador to the Organization of American States, crowned Miss Ramin Sepahpour of Iran during an evening of festival dance and song in Lisner Auditorium.

"It's the first time I ever crowned a queen," said the pleased Ambassador. Last year his son, Oswaldo Lobo, who is Second Secretary at the Brazilian Embassy, was graduated from the University as a geography major.

In another area of interest Madame Bonnet, whose husband was then French Ambassador, told members of the home economics sorority how to dress well on a limited budget.

"Hats should be simple. You will get tired of crazy little numbers."

Slipping off one of her own black pumps she told the girls:

"See, this I have worn four years. Always buy plain, not fancy shoes. And they should be expensive. It is worth it."

For 60 years the University has offered a course in Current History. Dean Kayser, who has taught the course for 23 years, reports interest of George Washington students in such matters not only keeps this one of the largest classes on campus but often prompts students not enrolled to listen to lectures. Recently, when British and French troops landed in the Suez zone and the Israelis invaded Egypt, the class of 400, which fortunately meets in the Auditorium, suddenly swelled to an attendance of 1000—this despite a pep rally on campus at the same time.

University Troubadours, who since 1950 have flown more than 125,000 miles to entertain servicemen in Alaska, Pacific, Mediterranean, and North Atlantic areas, have sung the Icelandic National Anthem in Icelandic to Icelanders in Reykjavik, their national capital, and to Danes in Narsarssuak and Sonderstrom, Greenland, the Danish Anthem in Danish.

The influence of world affairs is even in evidence on the football field. The Shah-in-Shah of Iran, visiting America, attended a George Washington University game and then wrote in a national magazine:

"It is difficult at this point to summarize my impression of all that has been happening. One moment that stands out, however, occurred during a football game last week when students were kind enough to give me a short cheer saying 'Rah, Rah, Rah, Shah, Shah, Shah!' I would like to avail myself of the pages of *Life* to return their courtesy in kind by saying 'Hurray, U.S.A.'!"

Serving the World Through Medicine

University physicians engage in international aspects of medical education through travels abroad to lecture, present papers, and engage in research.

Dr. Harvey Ammerman, Associate in Neurological Surgery, attended the Harvey Cushing meeting in Quebec, Can., 1955.

Dr. Brian Blades, Professor of Surgery, spoke in 19 French and German cities last year as Consultant to The Surgeon General. Department of the Army.

Dr. Paul Calabrisi, Professor of Anatomy, completed in 1955 a three-year research project at Trinity College of Cambridge University in England. The study on "The Development, Structure and Nerve Supply of the Cavernous Tissue of the Genital Tract in the Human Embryo and Fetus," led to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in anatomy. While at Cambridge he served as Supervisor in Anatomy for Girton College for girls, Christ College and Caius College, and was Lector and Supervisor in Anatomy at Trinity College.

Dr. Paul Chodoff, Assistant Clinical Professor of Neurology, attended International Psycho-Analytic Congress in London, 1953.

Dr. Ronald A. Cox, Professor of Ophthalmology, went to India in November 1955 to help with winter surgery in Bihar at the request of the Director of the Bamdah Missionary Hospital there.

Dr. James Q. Gant, Associate Clinical Professor in Dermatology and Syphilology, attended the International Congress of Dermatology in London, 1952.

Dr. Charles R. L. Halley, Clinical Professor of Medicine, participated by invitation in the "International Congress for Diseases of the Chest" held last August in Cologne, Germany.

Dr. George J. Hayes, Associate in Neurological Surgery, who is Chief of Neurosurgery at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, made an inspection trip last spring to Japan and Korea and attended the meeting of the Harvey Cushing Society in Honolulu. In 1952-53 he was Acting Chief Neurosurgical Service Tokyo Army Hospital (Japan) and Commanding Officer 160th Neurosurgical Detachment Korea and Japan.

Dr. Henry P. Laughlin, Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, visited psychiatric facilities in Manila, New Delhi, and Western Europe when he went around the world in 1954.

Dr. John T. Lord, Clinical Instructor in Neurological Surgery, holds the Bronze Star Medal for meritorius service with Combat "V", 1st Marine Division, FMF, Korea, while stationed in Korea and Japan, 1952-53.

Dr. H. George Mandel, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, is now at Cambridge, England, studying viruses on a Commonwealth Fellowship at the Molteno Institute. Last summer he presented a paper on nucleoproteins at the International Physiological Congress in Brussels, Belgium.

He presented a paper on the same subject at the International Biochemistry Congress in Paris, France, in 1952; lectured at the University of Mexico in 1953; and attended the Radioisotope Conference at Oxford, England, and visited Cytophysiological laboratories at Copenhagen in 1954.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, Professor of Psychiatry, recently received from the Republic of Haiti the title of Officer in their National Order "Honneur et Merite" in recognition of services to World Health Organization. In 1955 he attended an international colloquium on chlorpromazine and the other neuroleptic drugs in Paris, France. In 1954 he attended a meeting in Zurich, Switzerland, to help plan for the International Congress of Psychiatry meeting there later this year. He presented a paper on "Psychiatric Education in the United States" at an international psychiatric meeting in Santiago, Chile, in 1952, and visited psychiatric centers in Argentina and Brazil.

Dr. John Parks, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, visited clinics in Great Britain; Copenhagen, Denmark; Stockholm, Sweden; and Amsterdam, Holland, in 1954, in his capacity as Vice President and Traveling Secretary of the American Gynecological Club. On the same trip he participated in the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Thomas M. Peery, Professor of Pathology, served for a week in 1955 as Visiting Professor of Pathology at the University of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Mary Louise Robbins, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, spent six weeks in Egypt in 1955 conducting for the Office of Naval Research a study of the normal bacteria in the intestinal tract of persons suffering with bacillary dysentery and of family and neighborhood contacts of those individuals. On request of the Office of Naval Research she also visited laboratories and microbiologists in Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and England.

Dr. Monroe J. Romansky, Associate Professor of Medicine, discussed new developments in the treatment of disease by antimicrobial agents at medical centers in Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil in 1955. Dr. Romansky was invited to give these lectures as a participant in the Lilly Lecture Series, which works in coordination with the Professional Activities Division, International Education Exchange Division, Department of State.

Dr. Paul K. Smith, Professor of Pharmacology, presented a paper on radioactive drugs at the International Physiological Congress in Brussels, Belgium, last year, and afterwards visited laboratories and held scientific conferences in Belgium, England, Italy, and Denmark. In 1953 he presented a paper at the International Physiological Congress in Montreal, Canada, and in 1951 made a trip to Joint Services Training Station, Rivers, Manitoba, to investigate problems of airsickness in gliders and in airborne troops. He made other trips to investigate seasickness for a joint Army-Navy-Air Force project in 1951, 1952, and 1954, visiting Belgium, England, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, and Canada.

Dr. Ira R. Telford, Professor of Anatomy, worked in the laboratory of Dr. Larus Einarson at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, in 1955, where a new technique had been developed for determining the degree of injury in nerve cells by densimetric methods. During the same year, he presented results of his research on effects of Vitamin E on the use of oxygen at high altitudes by invitation at the Third International Congress on Vitamin E in Venice, and attended the Sixth International Congress of Anatomists at Paris, France.

Dr. James W. Watts, Professor of Neurological Surgery, was chairman in November of the Neurosurgical Program, Postgraduate Symposium on Surgery, University of Santo Domingo. While there he delivered lectures, presented neurosurgery movies in color—with Spanish narratives, saw many patients in consultation and performed op-

(continued on page 39)



During the past five years Government Contracts with The George Washington University have taken University personnel to most parts of the world. The projects and the locale in which they have been involved abroad as shown above are:

1. AIR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMMAND—to achieve qualitative superiority of the human component with the Air Force as related to aviation medicine, personnel training and human engineering. Studies have been made at European universities.

2. ARMY LOGISTICS RESEARCH PROJECT—to examine the entire Army logistic system to locate and define problem areas which might be improved through research. Two programs underway involve design and test of a supply system for support of Army combat forces and development of a mathematical model for creation, review, and analysis of Army budget.

3. ARMY OPERATIONS—to consult on research aspects of Army operations in extreme environments.

4. HISTORICAL RECORDS—to develop for the Army a system for predicting the effect of environment upon military operations.

5. HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH OFFICE—to carry out for the Army an integrated Army program of human resources research conducted mainly in the fields of training methods and motivation, morale, and leadership. One psychological study was made during combat in Korea.

6. NAVY LOGISTICS—to study problems, develop more efficient and expeditious methods of solving them and apply computing machine techniques to solution of these problems.

7. STATE DEPARTMENT—to survey research done by American industry in foreign countries relating to communications.

These projects were carried out under the direction of the University Coordinator of Scientific Activities, whose office supervises University contract research in the amount of more than 5 million dollars annually.



Antonio Paulo Ferreira (left) and Sergio Viegas Prado (right), students from the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, present Brazilian books to University librarian John Russell Mason during a recent visit.

How To Do Research In History

A concise but comprehensive guide to the preparation of historical research in history, the first of its kind, has been prepared by Dr. Wood Gray, Professor of American History at the University, in collaboration with seven other members of the history faculty.

The volume, entitled *The George Washington Key to Historical Research,* is designed to interest the undergraduate student in the study of history as well as to provide a guide to research for graduate students. A special introductory chapter discusses the nature of history and the purpose of historical study. Included are detailed suggestions for choosing a subject; extensive listings of bibliographies, guides, and indexes in nine fields of historical study; instructions for note-taking and construction; and helpful suggestions regarding historical criticism and the art of communication.

Collaborators with Dr. Gray were Dr. William Columbus Davis, Associate Professor of Latin American History; Dr. Roderic Hollett Davison, Professor of European History; Dr. Richard Catlin Haskett, Assistant Professor of American History; Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, Professor of European History; Dr. Myron Law Koenig, Professor of American History; Dr. Howard Maxwell Merriman, Professor of American Diplomatic History; and Dr. Ronald Bettes Thompson, Associate Professor of European History.

Copies of the volume are available at 50 cents each at The George Washington University Bookstore, 2120 H Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Orders by mail should include an additional 12 cents for postage and handling—a total of 62 cents.

Population Migrations

A pilot study on world population migrations, *A Report on World Population Migrations as Related to the United States of America,* has recently been completed by University scholars.

According to the study, understanding the migrations of peoples can be a major factor in maintaining world peace, and the significance of migrations is at present little understood. The authors term an "imperative necessity" the need for greatly expanded study in this field.

In a preface to the completed report, retired former Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Argyle R. Mackey characterizes the study as a "competent, untarnished, basic research analysis, prolific with suggestions which point out avenues of pertinent inquiry."

The report contains an extensive annotated bibliography which will be an invaluable aid toward further research in the field. Individual studies in the fields of economics, sociology, and history were carried out by Dr. Richard C. Haskett, Assistant Professor of American History; Dr. Wilson E. Schmidt, Assistant Professor of Economics; Dean Carr B. Lavell, Associate Professor of Sociology; and their staffs.

The study was made possible by a grant to the University by the Richardson Foundation, Inc. Stanley J. Tracy, retired former Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, directed the project. Previously Mr. Tracy was with the U. S. Department of Labor for ten years, four of which were with the Naturalization Service. Assisting Mr. Tracy as consultants were Dr. D. Milton Ladd, retired former Assistant to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. Argyle R. Mackey, retired former Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A limited number of copies of the report are available gratis at the University's Office of Public Relations.

Ames In Ceylon

Norman B. Ames, Professor of Electrical Engineering, left in July to teach for one year at the University of Ceylon under a Fulbright lectureship. Professor Ames was granted a year's leave of absence without pay by the Board of Trustees. He was accompanied to Ceylon by Mrs. Ames.

Medical Students Hear Frankfurter

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, addressing the Opening Assembly of the Medical School, warned medical students against "three limitations that do not make for fruitfulness . . . for wisdom . . . for the most profitable way of spending one's professional life."

The pitfalls, which he said in his own experience awaited unwary lawyers and probably doctors as well, include overspecialization, over-involvement in one's work to the exclusion of all else, and overexclusiveness to the point of being antisocial.

"Too many lawyers," he said, "and I leave it to you to decide whether it is true of doctors, pursue their calling too narrowly. . . . You can't, you mustn't allow your profession to imprison you. The lawyer shouldn't absorb the man, nor the doctor . . . the man."

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Felix Frankfurter greets Medical Dean Walter A. Bloedorn (right) and Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough at opening exercises of the School of Medicine.

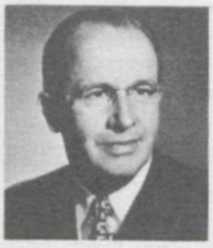




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Serving through Medicine

(continued from page 32)

erations. He was awarded the Order of Merit of Duarte, Sanches y Mella for distinguished work in connection with the Symposium. During the past five years Dr. Watts has attended meetings and presented papers in Hawaii, Switzerland, Puerto Rico, South America, Mexico, and in Freiburg, Cologne, and Heidelberg, Germany. He was named Honorary Fellow of the Peruvian Surgical Society and was honored with an Honorary Fellowship of the Roman Surgery Society.

Dr. Jonathan M. Williams, Assistant Clinical Professor of Neurological Surgery, has visited the Dominican Republic annually since 1952 to lecture as guest of that country's Department of Public Health. He has seen several hundred patients in consultation, performed 50 neurological operations, and was elected to honorary membership in the Medical Society of the Dominican Republic.

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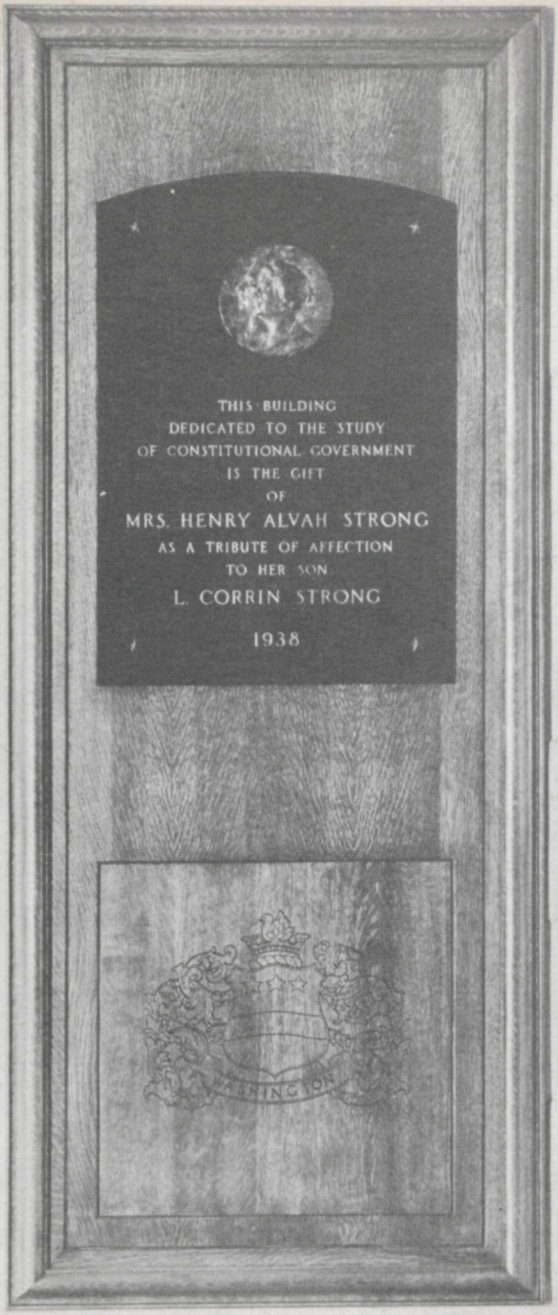
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